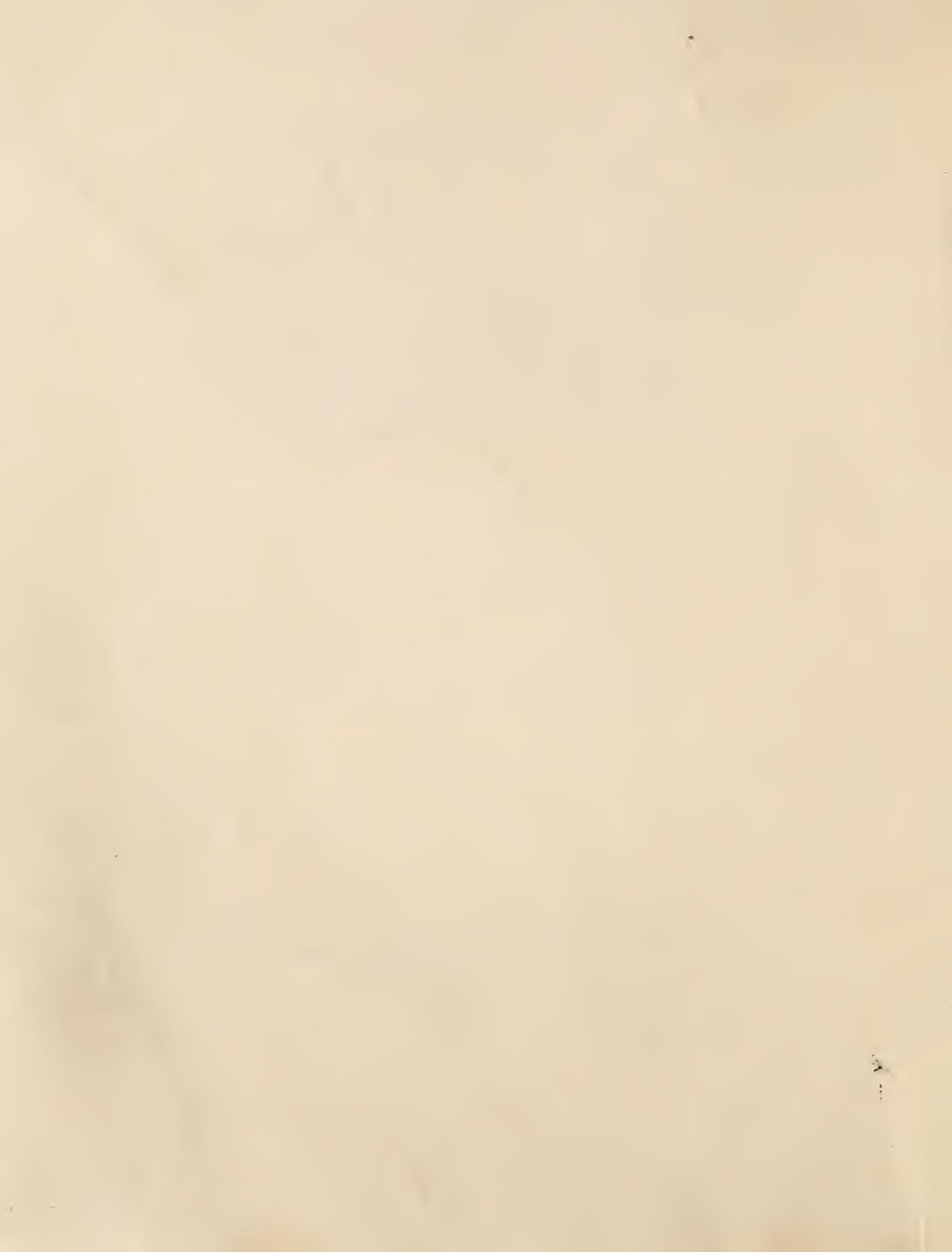


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# VEGETABLE SITUATION



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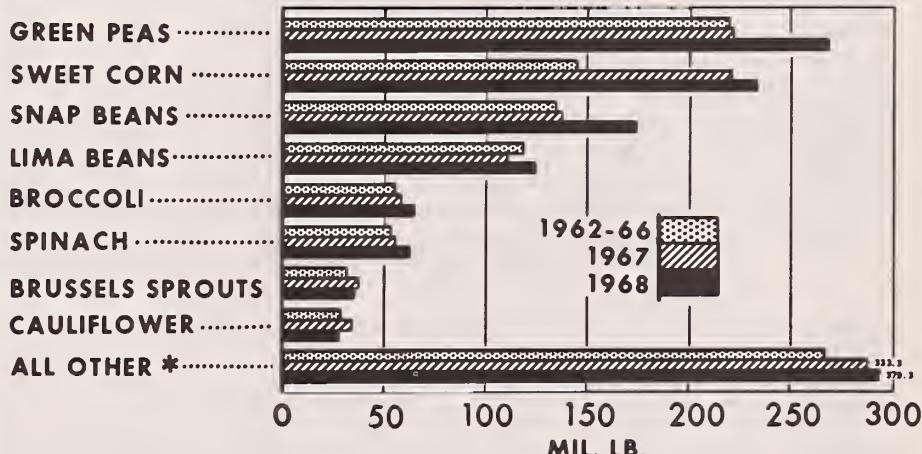
FEBRUARY 1968

Supplies of frozen vegetables on January 1, 1968, were a record 1.4 billion pounds, up 14 percent from a year earlier. Supplies of cauliflower and brussels sprouts were down moderately, due to curtailed output last fall. However, holdings of all other vegetables were well above year earlier levels, and supplies of most were record high.

Markets for frozen vegetables have weakened in recent months. Prices are averaging slightly below the relatively high levels of last winter, and may decline further as processors increase efforts to sell the large supply.

## FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings



\* EXCLUDES POTATOES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## IN THIS ISSUE

Winter Prospects for Fresh and  
Processed Vegetables and Potatoes

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Table 1.-- Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1967	Indicated	Average	1967	Indicated	Average	1967	Indicated
	1962-66		1968	1962-66		1968	1962-66		1968
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
VEGETABLES									
WINTER									
Artichokes 1/	8.6	9.6	9.6	65	76	70	560	730	672
Beans, snap	17.5	17.0	17.5	34	36	35	591	612	612
Beets	1.8	1.8	.9	90	70	90	160	126	81
Broccoli 1/	3.0	3.6	2.0	38	28	47	113	98	92
Cabbage 1/	40.8	41.1	36.0	160	173	180	6,524	7,124	6,475
Carrots 1/	41.5	38.1	25.3	141	146	171	5,856	5,544	4,338
Cauliflower 1/	2.2	2.0	1.4	61	43	62	131	89	90
Celery 1/	10.0	12.1	11.5	464	471	449	4,640	5,698	5,160
Corn, sweet	8.1	11.1	10.2	58	70	60	473	777	612
Eggplant	.6	.6	.5	194	215	195	121	129	98
Escarole	7.1	7.0	6.7	105	110	105	736	770	704
Kale 1/	1.4	1.1	1.0	61	65	70	87	72	70
Lettuce	69.0	75.8	71.6	170	172	167	11,682	13,005	11,943
Peppers, green 1/	5.9	7.1	6.8	111	105	105	640	746	714
Shallots	.4	.6	.6	29	35	31	12	21	17
Spinach	8.2	7.6	6.2	53	49	61	435	372	379
Tomatoes	17.2	14.9	12.1	187	190	185	3,209	2,831	2,238
Total	243.2	251.1	219.9	148	154	156	35,970	38,744	34,295
SPRING									
Asparagus 1/ 2/	139.9	129.1	124.9	25	24	--	3,565	3,041	--
Cabbage 1/ 2/									
Early	12.2	11.8	11.4	142	152	--	1,731	1,806	--
Onions 1/									
Early	21.8	23.0	22.5	126	165	--	2,796	3,795	--
Late 2/	6.8	8.9	8.5	286	300	--	1,921	2,667	--
Watermelons									
Late 2/	64.3	60.7	60.1	163	149	--	10,452	9,061	--
Total Spring to date	245.0	233.5	227.4	84	87	--	20,465	20,370	--
Winter and Spring to date	488.2	484.6	447.3	116	122	--	56,435	59,114	--

1/ Includes processing.

2/ 1967 prospective acreage

Vegetables - Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

# THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 26, 1968

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## SUMMARY \*

Production of fresh vegetables this winter is expected to be substantially below the record large tonnage of last year and slightly below the 1966 level. However, carrots, onions, and tomatoes are the only leading items likely to be in light supply. Prospective supplies of snap beans, cabbage, and lettuce are about the same as the 1962-66 average. Supplies of sweet corn, peppers, and celery will be well above average.

Harvests in winter-crop areas will be seasonally active during February and March. Marketings of most items are expected to be well above January's low levels, but below those of a year earlier. Prices for most vegetables likely will average substantially higher than the low to moderate prices of last winter.

Total supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables are materially larger than a year earlier. Stocks of all major canned vegetables are up from last year. Stocks of snap beans, peas, kraut, peeled tomatoes, catsup, and pickles are especially large. Among the leading frozen vegetables, stocks of snap beans, sweet corn, peas, and spinach appear to be in partic-

ularly heavy supply. Wholesale prices for processed vegetables have declined slightly from the record high levels of last fall. With remaining supplies generally ample to heavy, prices are expected to be under increasing pressure in coming months.

Potato supplies are heavy relative to trade needs. The 1967 fall crop was record large, and disappearance so far has been below that of a year earlier. As a result, storage holdings on January 1 amounted to a record 141 million hundred-weight, up 11 percent from 1967. Markets are under considerable pressure, with prices sharply below earlier levels. Intentions reports indicate sizeable reductions from 1967 in plantings of both early and late spring crops. Average yields on the planned acreages would result in a larger early-spring production than in 1967, but late-spring output would be materially smaller.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes for marketing through the winter and spring appear to be about the same as last year's light supplies. Prices are slightly above those of a year earlier. They are expected to rise seasonally in coming months, and

\*The summary of this report was released on January 26, 1968.

probably will average close to the record highs of last season.

Due to reduced production, supplies of dry edible beans are much smaller than last season, and are tight relative to market needs. Total domestic use is expected to be down moderately, and exports will be considerably below those of a year earlier. Prices to growers for 1967-crop beans are the highest in many years. For the season, they will average sharply above the relatively low prices received for the large 1966 crop.

Dry pea production in 1967 was about the same as in 1966. Movement to domestic outlets likely will be larger than a year earlier. However, export demand is weak, and prices are running moderately below year-earlier levels.

#### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

##### Highlights of 1967 Production and Marketing

Last year, growers planted about the same acreage of vegetables for fresh market as in 1966. However, growing conditions generally were more favorable, fewer acres were lost, yields were higher, and total output was up moderately to a new record. Total commercial production in 1967 amounted to 180.6 million hundred-weight, 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Increased output was realized during all seasons, with production up 7 percent during the winter and spring, and 2 percent during the summer and fall. The total onion, lettuce, and broccoli crops were record large. There were large increases in cabbage, sweet corn, and celery. While carrot production in total about matched that of 1966, output was well above a year earlier into mid-year, but was substantially smaller as the year drew to a close.

Marketings and prices showed a typically erratic pattern during the year, mostly in response to weather. A mild winter in the West and deep South resulted in abundant supplies and reduced prices for most winter crop vegetables, and seriously depressed prices for lettuce,

celery, and tomatoes. Relatively large supplies also were available in many summer-crop areas as harvests overlapped, and in Florida during the fall. However, record high prices prevailed for nearly all fresh vegetables during June and early July when cold wet weather curtailed output. Total fall supplies of celery and carrots were light because of reduced output in California.

For the year, vegetable prices averaged moderately lower than in 1966. Total value amounted to \$980 million, 3 percent below the record of a year earlier, but nearly a fifth above the 1961-65 average. Gross returns in most southern States were moderately above those of a year earlier, reflecting strong spring markets for many items. Value of fresh vegetables in all other regions was down a little from the high levels of 1966.

Value of 1967 melon crops totaled about a tenth above a year earlier, with large increases for both cantaloups and watermelons. The better gross returns for cantaloups were the result of strong markets during the spring. Although output was up, competition between producing areas was light, and prices averaged higher than in 1966. Watermelon production was relatively large in the Southeast, but small in Florida, the Midwest, and West. Prices in most States were above year earlier levels.

##### Winter Supplies Relatively Light

Supplies of fresh vegetables during February and March this year probably will be substantially smaller than the large supplies of a year earlier. Probably partly in response to depressed prices last winter, growers reduced acreages of several major vegetables for 1968 winter harvest. In addition, planting in south Texas was restricted by excessive fall rains. Although generally good yields are likely, total winter vegetable output is expected to be 11 percent smaller than last winter. The potential supply of carrots and tomatoes is down sharply from a year ago, and a moderate reduction is in prospect for cabbage. Though above 1962-66 average levels, production of both

lettuce and celery may be considerably below last year's record tonnages. Reduced output also is likely for beets, broccoli, sweet corn, eggplant, escarole, and peppers. Production of only a few minor items (such as snap beans, cauliflower, and spinach) is expected to be the same or larger than a year ago. Storage onion supplies are up from a year earlier, but still relatively small.

Part of the prospective large decline in output reflects particularly sharp reductions in early winter supplies. Barring further harsh weather, harvests in winter crop areas will increase seasonally during the next 6 to 8 weeks. Nevertheless, with acreage down, marketings of many vegetables are likely to run below those of a year earlier, and prices are expected to average substantially higher.

During the winter and early spring, supplies of U.S. grown vegetables will be supplemented by imports. Mexico accounts for the bulk of this trade, but small quantities of tender vegetables come in from Caribbean countries, and Canada furnishes hardy items such as carrots and turnips. U.S. imports have increased considerably in recent years, primarily reflecting larger supplies of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, and melons from Mexico. Mexico's early melon acreage and production may be slightly smaller this year than last. However, her supplies of other fresh vegetables available for export are expected to be abundant. Barring seriously depressed prices in the U.S. market, the uptrend in imports probably will continue this year.

#### Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Carrots--Supplies of carrots will remain tight for at least 3 to 4 months. California growers have more acreage and expect to harvest many more carrots this winter than last. However, prospective total U.S. winter output, at 4.3 million hundredweight, is down more than a fifth from 1967, due to a short crop in Texas. Acreage in that State, normally the dominant winter supply source, is down sharply from last year because of heavy

rainfall during the planting season. Although yields may be relatively high, Texas' prospective production is 45 percent smaller than in 1967 and is less than half the average output.

With available supplies short, markets for fresh carrots have been very strong. In mid-January, f.o.b. prices at south Texas shipping points averaged a record \$7.30 per master container of 48 1-pound film bags, compared with a moderate \$2.50 a year earlier. Some seasonal increase in harvest is likely in coming weeks. But with acreage small, marketings probably will continue much below normal trade needs.

Celery--Total winter celery production of 5.2 million hundredweight is 9 percent smaller than the burdensome output of a year ago. Estimated tonnage in Florida is down more than a tenth. Growers planted moderately less and yields are expected to average relatively low, because warm weather curtailed output on early fields. In contrast, early acreage in California was affected by cold, wet weather. Both yields and acreage are smaller, and the State's prospective crop is down 8 percent.

With crops in both States hit by bad weather, total celery marketings in early winter ran much below those of a year earlier, and prices were sharply higher. Prices f.o.b. southern Florida shipping points averaged \$3.25 per crate during the week ending January 12, compared to a low \$2.30 a year earlier. Volume has been increasing, and seasonally large marketings are anticipated during the next 3 to 4 months. However, with acreage smaller, supplies likely will remain below those of a year earlier. Prices are expected to average at least moderately above the depressed prices of last winter. As in the last few years, marketing of Florida celery will be regulated under a Federal marketing order which permits volume control.

Lettuce--Prospective winter lettuce output, at 11.9 million hundredweight, is down 8 percent from last winter's record, but a little above the 5 year average.

As of early January, Florida's crop was estimated a tenth larger than in 1967 because of more acreage. All other States expected smaller crops. Output will be off sharply in Texas, where acreage is less than half that of a year ago. Growers in the Yuma, Arizona area report their total production probably will be down 14 percent, since acreage is down and yields on earlier fields were reduced by wet weather. Prospective output in California's desert valleys, where three-fourths of the total winter supply originates, is 4 percent smaller than the excessive production harvested in 1967. California's acreage is nearly the same as last year, but like Arizona, early yields were low.

With crops in most late-fall and winter crop areas adversely affected by weather, prices for lettuce were relatively high from early November through the first half of January. In mid-month, f.o.b. prices for preferred sizes were averaging more than twice the depressed prices of a year earlier. Assuming normal weather over the next 4 to 6 weeks, marketings will be much larger and prices considerably lower than those of early January. However, with acreage down in most States, no major marketing problems appear likely.

Cabbage--Prospective winter cabbage production is materially smaller than last winter's record, but only slightly below average. All of the decline from a year ago is due to a short crop in Texas, where acreage is off a third. Arizona growers expect the same output this year as last. Estimated tonnage in Florida is up moderately because of more acreage. Production in California likely will be a tenth larger than in 1967, although early yields there have not matched those of a year earlier, prospects are favorable and acreage is up nearly a fifth. Winter crop supplies will be supplemented for several more weeks by storage supplies in northern fall-crop areas. Upstate New York's cabbage holdings on January 1 amounted to 670,000 hundredweight, much above the light stocks of a year earlier but moderately below average.

With storage stocks large, prices for cabbage in early winter were moderate, but sharply below the high prices of a year earlier. Prices f.o.b. south Florida averaged \$1.75 per crate during the week ending January 13, compared with \$2.50 the same week a year earlier. Markets probably will strengthen in coming weeks as storage holdings dwindle, and buyers concentrate on new crop supplies. Since these supplies in total are substantially smaller than in 1967, prices likely will average well above those of last winter.

Tomatoes--Supplies of fresh tomatoes are expected to be much smaller this winter than last. Prospective winter-crop output in Florida, where most of the domestic supply originates, is down about a fifth from a year ago and 30 percent below average. Although reduced yields in early January accounted for a small part of the drop, acreage is down 19 percent. Sharp reductions were made in both "vine-ripe" and "mature green" acreage.

With marketings seasonally light in early January, f.o.b. prices at south Florida shipping points averaged over 25 cents a pound for large size vine-ripe tomatoes, compared with 20 cents a year earlier. Harvest in all winter crop areas has increased and is expected to be at a seasonal peak during the next 6 to 8 weeks. But since acreage is down sharply, prices are expected to average relatively high.

The prospective strong U.S. market likely will stimulate imports from Mexico. Production of tomatoes in that country primarily for sale to the United States and Canada has increased sharply over the last decade. Movement to U.S. markets last winter was more than 3 times larger than that of the mid-1950's. Although Mexican tomato output data are not yet available, it is likely that supplies will be large enough to permit a further trade increase, if prices warrant.

Onions--Supplies of onions are only moderately larger than the light supply of a year ago. The 1967 late-summer crop, part of which was stored for later marketing, was up 3 percent from the previous

## VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

### Processing Tonnage Up Substantially in 1967

year. However, with reduced shrink and loss nearly offsetting a small rise in sales, disappearance so far is up only slightly. As a result, remaining supplies on January 1, at 4.5 million hundredweight, were 5 percent more than a year earlier. Stocks in the East and Midwest were much larger than the short stocks of a year ago. Holdings in the West were down 13 percent.

Although above a year earlier, stocks were 9 percent below average, and light relative to market demand. In mid-January, f.o.b. prices at western New York shipping points averaged \$2.33 per 50-lb. sack of U.S. No. 1 yellow globe onions. Although much below the record high \$3.16 of a year earlier, prices were sharply above the area's average return in early winter for storage onions. Markets probably will remain strong--at least through March--reflecting the below average stocks and prospects for less than usual competition with new onions out of south Texas.

The acreage for early spring harvest in Texas is down 2 percent from last year, and is one of the smallest in recent years. Most of the decline is in the Rio Grande Valley, where hurricane Beulah caused some losses and subsequent rains slowed field work. Growers also planted fewer acres in the Coastal Bend area, but more around Laredo and the Winter Garden. With weather adverse during much of the growing season, timing of early-spring crop harvests may be distorted this year, resulting in unusually light supplies in March and especially heavy supplies in April. And although no immediate damage was apparent from a mid-January cold snap, this often later results in seed stems and curtailed salable output.

Growers of onions for late spring harvest reported intentions to decrease total acreage 4 percent this year. Moderate reductions in Arizona and California would more than offset an expansion in north Texas. Despite less acreage, output will equal the large tonnage of 1967 if yields are average.

Because of bad weather, development of 1967-crop vegetables for commercial processing was seriously retarded through early summer. However, late summer growing conditions were good, the harvest season was long, and acreages were relatively large. Total commercial production of processing vegetables, at 9.9 million tons, was 11 percent larger than in 1966, and it was 6 percent above the previous record volume produced in 1962. Asparagus tonnage was substantially smaller than a year earlier, mainly due to a drop in California's canning crop. But output of all other crops was larger. Total production of snap beans was up nearly a fifth from 1966, with both canning and freezing crops the largest ever. Record output also was reported for cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, and sweet corn. The 7 percent increase in sweet corn tonnage resulted from a large gain in the canning crop. Corn for freezing was down moderately because of lower yields in the Northwest.

The U.S. tomato tonnage was 11 percent larger than in 1966. Although acreage in the East and Midwest was close to that of 1966, yields were higher, and output jumped nearly a third. In California, growers planted 14 percent more acres in tomatoes, but the season was very late and they harvested about the same tonnage as a year earlier. The cool spring favored green peas; despite only minor acreage increases, production for canning was up 17 percent and that for freezing was up a tenth. Among other vegetables, processors used 7 percent more beets, and 11 percent more of both spinach and lima beans.

On a tonnage basis, California again led in production of processing vegetables, accounting for 35 percent of total U.S. output. Wisconsin ranked second with 8 percent, while Ohio and Minnesota provided 6 percent each. Due mainly to more cabbage and tomatoes, New

York moved into fifth place with 5 percent. Prices for most 1967 processing vegetables averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. And with production larger, total value amounted to a record \$526 million--up more than a fifth from 1966. Gross crop value was well above that of a year earlier in all principal States.

#### Canned Vegetables

Record Pack Indicated--The 1967 pack of canned vegetables was a record--probably 13 to 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Packs of snap beans, green peas, and kraut were up sharply. Pickle output was up a tenth, and the record sweet corn pack was 8 percent larger than in 1966. The lima bean pack was up 12 percent, and that of pumpkin and squash was up 6 percent. Among processed tomato items, packs of peeled tomatoes and puree were up more than a fifth; the pack of tomato juice was up a tenth; and catsup output was up 7 percent. Output of paste and sauce probably was up a little. The only reported smaller pack was that for asparagus, which was down substantially (table 9).

Part of the increase in total canned pack was offset by a relatively small carryover. However, supplies for the 1967/68 marketing season probably were close to a tenth larger than the tight supplies of last season, and the largest since 1963/64.

#### Current Supplies Largest in Several Years

The market for canned vegetables was active during the early portion of this marketing season. But buying interest faded appreciably in late fall when it became apparent that supplies would be abundant. As a result, movement of most items to January 1 was below that of a year earlier. With pack up considerably and movement a little slower, total supplies available for marketing into mid-1968 are materially larger than a year ago. Stocks of canned snap beans, kraut, and pickles are up sharply, and the supply of each is record large. Sharp increases also are indicated for peas, carrots, and

peeled tomatoes. The supply of catsup is up about a tenth, and probably slightly above the recent 5-year average. Stocks of tomato juice may be a little below average. Remaining supplies of tomato concentrates likely are close to the tight supplies of a year earlier. However, large quantities of these products are being imported, which suggest a sharp buildup in domestic canners' stocks.

Into late 1967, f.o.b. prices at canneries held at record high levels. Although canners' lists generally still show few changes, trade reports indicate that allowances are being made more frequently and in larger amounts than in recent years. Prices for peas, snap beans, and kraut are moderately below the peak levels of last season. Markets for many other canned vegetables are showing a little weakness. In view of the large supplies still on hand and the likelihood of relatively large carryovers, selling pressures are expected to intensify considerably in coming months.

#### Frozen Vegetables

Pack Up Moderately in 1967--Early reports indicate that the total frozen vegetable pack in 1967 was up 4 to 5 percent from the previous year to a new record. Packs of a few major items, such as Fordhook lima beans, cauliflower, and brussels sprouts, probably were about the same or a little smaller than in 1966 because of unfavorable weather in California. However, packs of all other vegetables were larger. Partial pack and processing tonnage data point to slight to moderate increases for baby lima beans, broccoli, spinach, and carrots. Output of green peas amounted to 396 million pounds, up 5 percent from 1966. A substantial increase was realized for snap beans, and the 1967 pack was a record. The pack of cut sweet corn, at 306 million pounds, also was a record.

Beginning stocks this season also were generally above year-earlier levels. So despite a high rate of use, remaining supplies of frozen vegetables are large. Total cold storage holdings on January 1 amounted to 1.4 billion pounds. This

was 14 percent larger than a year earlier and sharply above average. Stocks of mixed vegetables, cauliflower, and brussels sprouts were smaller than a year ago. But supplies of all other items were larger. Among leading vegetables, stocks of sweet corn were up moderately, those of peas and snap beans were up sharply, and the supply of each was record large (table 10).

Prices for frozen vegetables have shown only a few changes into mid-season. Prices for tight supplies of lima beans, asparagus, cauliflower, and brussels sprouts are the same or a little higher than a year earlier. But the market for the heavy supply of snap beans is weak, and prices have declined substantially. Sweet corn and green pea prices also are down from the relatively high levels of last season. Although the market has been fairly steady, supplies of nearly all major items are more than adequate for prospective market needs. And with supplies of canned vegetables much more abundant this season than last, strong competition is likely during the first half of 1968.

Production Planning-1968--Vegetable growers and processors have started bargaining on terms for 1968 crops, and most of the acreage for processing will be contracted during the next few months. As an information service designed to help the industry evaluate supply and acreage needs, the USDA issues acreage-marketing guides for processing vegetables. The guides provide historical marketing information for the leading vegetables, and suggest acreages needed to obtain adequate supplies. Guides for 1968 crops will be announced in February. Free copies will be available then from the Marketing Information Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

## POTATOES

### Review of 1967 Production and Prices

Total potato production in 1967 amounted to 305.9 million hundredweight,

slightly smaller than the record tonnage of 1966. The decline was due in large part to less acreage and unfavorable weather in States which grow potatoes for harvest during the first half of the year. Although weather frequently was unfavorable in later producing areas, yields were off in only a few. The U.S. average output per acre of 210 hundredweight was the same as the previous year's record high.

Winter and spring output combined was 12 percent smaller than in 1966. Cool, wet weather was a problem in California, while drought caused heavy damage in Florida and Alabama. Acreage for early summer harvest was down slightly, but yields were higher in the East, and seasonal production was a shade larger than in 1966. Late-summer tonnage was down 3 percent; though Eastern crops did well, high temperatures reduced yields in leading western States.

The record fall tonnage was 2 percent larger than in 1966. Production in the East was up 4 percent, primarily because of more acreage in Maine and Long Island, and much higher yields in Pennsylvania. Growers in the Central States harvested moderately more acres than a year earlier, and regional tonnage was 3 percent larger. Most of the increase occurred in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana. Output in the Red River Valley was close to that of a year earlier. Western production totaled the same as in 1966, with lower production in Idaho offset by large increases in all other areas. Harvest weather was difficult in a few eastern States, but generally favorable in other regions.

Despite large supplies and depressed prices for competing old-crop potatoes, market demand for 1967 new potatoes was strong. The bulk of the short early-spring crop moved to chippers at relatively high prices. While bunching of harvests caused some price decline in June, major marketing problems with the late-spring crop were experienced only by California and Alabama growers. Markets for potatoes continued strong into late summer, reflecting slow crop development in most northern

Table 2.--Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall States, by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Total 26 States 1/
1962-66 average	41.4	25.1	47.5	114.1
1962	43.1	27.5	51.6	122.2
1963	45.0	26.0	44.7	115.8
1964	41.5	25.0	48.5	115.0
1965	39.4	19.7	35.0	94.2
1966	38.2	27.4	57.9	123.5
1967	42.3	25.0	60.1	127.4
1968	44.8	27.6	68.7	141.0

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

States. However, prices declined as harvests gained momentum, and continued to slide throughout the fall. The U.S. average price to growers in December 1967 of \$1.69 per hundredweight was nearly a fourth below that of a year earlier and lowest for the month since 1963.

#### Disappearance Slower; Storage Supply Heavy

In addition to reflecting the impact of a record output, the market for 1967 fall potatoes has been weak because disappearance is down. During the 2 previous years, heavy storage losses resulted in record disappearance and relatively high prices. So far this season, movement of potatoes to food and starch outlets has totaled about the same as a year earlier. But losses due to shrinkage and decay have been more normal, and much less than a year earlier. As a result, remaining supplies are record large.

January 1 storage stocks amounted to 141 million hundredweight, up 11 percent from a year earlier. Storage supplies in all regions were larger than in 1967. Stocks in the 8 eastern States, at 45 million hundredweight, were up 6 percent, with the biggest gains in Pennsylvania and on Long Island. Holdings in Maine

were only slightly above a year earlier, though still the largest since 1963. Stocks in the 8 central States totaled 27.6 million hundredweight, compared with 25 million a year earlier. While most States had more, the bulk of the increase occurred in the Red River Valley where cold weather restricted movement. The 9 western States reported holdings on January 1 of 69 million hundredweight. Stocks were up in all States, and record high in most.

#### Government Aid Programs

In response to industry requests, Section 32 diversion and purchase programs were initiated by the USDA in mid-January. Under the diversion program, compensatory payments are made to growers for their potatoes sold for secondary uses such as starch, flour, or livestock feed. Participation in the program is restricted to areas having marketing plans which assure that only better quality potatoes will be sold to consumers. The purchase program is for use in areas with no secondary outlets. Quantities purchased will be distributed to schools and eligible institutions within the State of purchase.

Market Prospects

Supplies of potatoes are expected to continue much in excess of market needs for at least several more months. Although the rate of disappearance of old-crop potatoes probably will increase, stocks will remain record large well into spring. The small winter crop, at 3.8 million hundredweight, is 22 percent smaller than in 1967, with reduced prospects in both Florida and California. However, the decline may be more than offset by a large early-spring tonnage. Although growers of this crop have indicated intentions to plant a tenth fewer acres this year, with average yields, early-spring output would be up sharply from a year earlier.

Consumer demand for potatoes likely will show no important change. Recent patterns suggest that tablestock sales for the season will be about the same as a year earlier, and movement to chippers will continue to trend up. In past years, increased food processing and inventory accumulation occasionally has been a market stimulating factor. But such developments seem unlikely this season. Even though the industry is operating at less than capacity, processed potato supplies continue relatively large, and wholesale prices are relatively low. The export trade potential also is limited, despite a smaller supply in Canada this year than last. Canadian growers experienced severe marketing problems late last winter and spring. Over 4 million hundredweight were disposed of under a government "Stabilization Program".

Pressure on prices may ease somewhat during the spring as the market responds to the potential volume and progress of the important late-spring crop. Growers of this crop have reported intentions to plant 16 percent fewer acres than in 1967. Prospective acreage is the same as last year in Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas, but smaller in all other States. Most of the planned cut is in Alabama and California where growers indicate about a fifth less acreage. With normal abandonment and average yields, total seasonal output would be down sharply from both last spring and average.

SWEETPOTATOESProduction Up Slightly in 1967

Growers in nearly all States planted less acreage to sweetpotatoes in 1967 than a year earlier, and total plantings were down to a new low. Although cool temperatures delayed growth in most areas, rainfall generally was abundant, boosting yields well above 1966 levels to a record high. With much higher yields offsetting less acreage, total production reached 14 million hundredweight, 2 percent larger than the small output in 1966.

Sweetpotato production in both Louisiana and North Carolina was a tenth larger than in 1966. While these leading producers accounted for most of the increase in U.S. output, gains also were realized in many important States, including New Jersey and Georgia (both up 6 percent), Alabama (up 7 percent), and Texas (up 4 percent). However, production in California was 4 percent smaller than in 1966. Although yields there matched the record high of the previous year, spring rains curtailed planting. Farmers in Virginia also reported a moderate decline in tonnage, as rain during the fall harvest was detrimental. Poor harvest weather sharply reduced output in Tennessee.

Markets Strong; Remaining Supplies Light

Although above a year earlier, the 1967 sweetpotato crop was 6 percent below the 1961-65 average. The small supply has been selling at relatively high prices--the U.S. average price to growers during December of \$5.45 per hundredweight was slightly above a year earlier, and a near record high for the month. Continued strong markets are likely since the quantity remaining for sale during the winter and spring probably is close to the light supply of a year earlier. Shipment and unload data show that movement to fresh market through mid-January was about the same as a year earlier. And a strong market for canned sweetpotatoes stimulated a heavy movement of raw sweets to processors. Prices are expected to increase seasonally in coming months, and probably

will average close to the record high prices of a year earlier.

## DRY EDIBLE BEANS

### Supplies Tight

Bad weather sharply curtailed dry edible bean output in 1967. Growers planted 15 percent fewer acres than a year earlier, and yields averaged relatively low. Production amounted to 15.5 million hundredweight, down 22 percent from the year before and the smallest in many years. Although carryover stocks were above those of a year earlier, total supplies of dry beans for the 1967/68 marketing season were sharply below the near-record volume of the previous season. Supplies of both white and colored beans were much smaller this season. Carryovers of both were larger than a year earlier. But production of white classes, at 7.0 million hundredweight, was nearly a third below 1966, while output of colored beans as a group was 6.6 million hundredweight, down 16 percent.

Among the leading white classes, supplies of pea beans were down more than a fourth from last season. Although beginning stocks were large, the production of 4.9 million hundredweight was the smallest since 1957. In Michigan, where most of the pea beans are grown, cool wet weather was a problem most of the season. Acreage was down 21 percent and yields were off materially. Production of great northerns in 1967 was about a fifth smaller than in 1966, mainly because hot summer weather reduced yields in Idaho and Nebraska. Small white output was down more than a third, as California growers planted fewer acres and experienced an unusually cool growing season.

Supplies of pinto beans, the leading colored class, were nearly a tenth smaller than last season, and moderately below the recent 5 year average. Beginning stocks were the largest in several years, but the production of 4.1 million hundredweight was 13 percent smaller than in 1966. Low temperatures and excessive rains plagued red kidney bean crops in

all States. Output was off 28 percent, and total supplies are the smallest since the late 1950's. Because of a big increase in Idaho, production of pink beans was up materially; supplies are relatively large. A big gain in output from the small 1966 production was reported for large lima beans, but carryover stocks were limited, so supplies of that class continue below average. Supplies of baby limas, small reds, and blackeye beans also were relatively light.

### Disappearance Down; Prices High

Because of the smaller supplies available this season, total disappearance will be down sharply from the large volume that moved during 1966/67. Domestic use is expected to be off moderately, and movement to foreign outlets will be down sharply. U.S. exports of dry beans are running far below those of a year earlier, and for the season may be no more than half the 3.8 million hundredweight exported last season. While most of the decline in exports will be due to the especially short supplies of the preferred white classes, overseas movement of colored beans also will be smaller.

The market for dry beans has been exceptionally strong so far this season. Prices to growers averaged well over \$8.00 per hundredweight during the active harvest period and moved higher during the fall. The U.S. average of \$9.41 in December was 40 percent above a year earlier, and highest for the month in several decades. Market activity has been slow this winter with purchases limited to small volume replacement operations. Even so, prices for all classes have tended to edge higher. Remaining supplies appear to be relatively small, and generally are in strong hands. Markets are expected to remain firm until new crop supplies become available next summer.

### 1967-Crop Price Supports

The support price for 1967-crop beans reflects a net to growers of \$6.37 per hundredweight (national average) after deduction of cleaning and bagging costs. Support prices are for U.S. No. 1 grade

Table 3.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1961-65 and annual 1963-67

Class	Average	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1961-65					1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
White:						
Pea, navy	6,672	7,599	6,801	5,480	7,290	4,852
Great Northern	1,677	2,186	1,663	1,432	1,949	1,540
Small white 2/	536	607	514	578	670	443
White marrow	34	22	22	26	3/	3/
Yelloweye	59	88	26	32	56	50
Total, white	<u>8,978</u>	<u>10,502</u>	<u>9,026</u>	<u>7,548</u>	<u>9,965</u>	<u>6,885</u>
Colored:						
Pink	375	332	353	410	450	489
Pinto	4,466	4,508	3,666	4,523	4,671	4,076
Red kidney	1,565	1,691	1,637	1,362	1,633	1,171
Small red	415	427	359	397	636	277
Cranberry	107	104	100	132	149	168
Black turtle soup	214	103	267	192	295	373
Total, colored	<u>7,142</u>	<u>7,165</u>	<u>6,382</u>	<u>7,016</u>	<u>7,834</u>	<u>6,554</u>
Lima:						
Large	788	781	678	755	597	808
Baby	400	540	275	211	340	280
Total, lima	<u>1,188</u>	<u>1,321</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>1,088</u>
Other						
Blackeye	768	770	788	668	851	565
Garbanzo	45	55	42	87	92	88
Other 4/	165	169	184	172	283	292
Total, other	<u>978</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>1,014</u>	<u>927</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>945</u>
United States	<u>18,286</u>	<u>19,982</u>	<u>17,375</u>	<u>16,457</u>	<u>19,962</u>	<u>15,472</u>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Include flat small white.

3/ Included in "Other".

4/ Does not include beans grown for garden seed.

Data from Stat. Bul. No. 384 Field Crops, 1959-64 and Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges except those for receiving and loading out paid through the loan maturity date. Support prices for 1967-crop beans by classes (depending on area) are: Pea and medium white, \$6.15-\$6.65; great northern, \$6.71-\$7.21; small white and flat small white, \$7.52; pinto, \$5.97-\$6.57; red kidney, \$8.51-\$8.70; pink, \$7.32; small red, \$7.37-\$7.47; large lima, \$10.24-\$10.39; and baby lima, \$5.59.

Beans are being supported through loans, which can be applied for through March 31. Loans will mature on April 30. The quantity of 1967-crop beans placed under loan so far this season is sharply below a year earlier. Deliveries are expected to be nominal.

### DRY FIELD PEAS

#### Supply Smaller Than Last Season

Production of dry field peas in 1967 was about the same as a year earlier. But with stocks at the beginning of the season down sharply, total supplies available for 1967/68 were a tenth smaller than the moderate supplies of the previous season. Supplies of all varieties were smaller.

Farmers planted 250,000 acres to dry peas in 1967, slightly less than in 1966. However, growing conditions were more favorable, fewer acres were abandoned, and yields averaged higher. Production amounted to 3.8 million hundredweight, up 1 percent from the year before, but 17 percent below the 1961-65 average. The output of yellow peas was substantially smaller than in 1966, and the smallest since the late 1950's. Production of

wrinkled peas (mainly for seed) was about the same as a year earlier, while output of Alaska and other smooth green varieties was up moderately.

#### Movement Slower and Prices Below A Year Earlier

Despite generally smaller supplies, prices have been running moderately below the relatively high levels of last season. U.S. prices to growers averaged \$4.44 per hundredweight during August-December 1967, compared to \$4.67 received during the same period in 1966. The lower prices apparently were due primarily to a somewhat weaker foreign demand. So far this season, U.S. exports of dry peas to South America and Japan have been relatively large. However, movement to the United Kingdom and western Europe is down sharply, and total export volume is off more than a tenth. The reduced U.S. sales to Europe partly reflect increased production in that region in 1967. European output was 8 percent larger than a year earlier, with a big increase in the Netherlands, an important supplier to European markets.

In response to industry requests, a Section 32 purchase program was initiated for 1967-crop dry peas. Through mid-January, the USDA had purchased 6.4 million pounds for domestic donation through the school lunch program and welfare outlets. This means total domestic use during the remainder of the 1967/68 season likely will be above that of a year earlier. However, unless foreign demand strengthens, prices to growers probably will remain below those of last season.

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The Vegetable Situation is published
   
February, May, July, and October.
   
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The next issue is scheduled for release
   
on May 2, 1968. The summary is scheduled to
   
be released to the press immediately after the
   
Outlook Situation Board meeting April 26, 1968.
   
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Table 4.---Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight for principal crops, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Crop	Harvest acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average 1961-65		1966	Average 1961-65		1966	Average 1961-65		1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars	1967
Artichokes 2/	8.5	8.9	9.6	528	668	730	9.46	8.76	8.87
Asparagus	36.9	28.4	31.0	1,041	842	822	15.66	20.12	21.08
Beans, lima	14.4	11.2	10.9	359	279	288	9.36	11.70	11.71
Beans, snap	107.0	97.7	98.2	4,119	3,633	3,792	9.77	11.97	11.57
Beets	3.2	2.8	2.8	391	326	297	4.46	4.15	4.09
Broccoli 2/	39.1	39.3	43.7	2,282	2,677	2,785	8.07	8.68	8.74
Brussels sprouts 2/	6.1	6.9	6.6	707	734	660	10.44	11.86	11.19
Cabbage 3/	108.3	100.6	100.5	18,843	18,123	19,334	2.67	3.69	2.77
Cantaloups 4/	120.6	105.3	107.4	12,679	10,753	11,802	4.95	6.27	6.41
Carrots 2/	82.2	80.5	81.3	16,885	17,386	17,321	3.41	4.03	4.02
Cauliflower 2/	26.8	25.9	26.2	2,544	2,511	2,524	7.44	8.72	8.63
Celery 2/	30.8	32.6	33.8	14,312	14,827	15,336	4.11	4.89	4.72
Corn, sweet	202.4	194.8	188.5	13,047	12,158	12,957	4.17	5.05	4.86
Cucumbers	50.9	48.5	49.6	4,724	4,713	4,773	5.60	6.74	6.70
Eggplant	4.0	3.6	3.8	552	553	567	5.67	7.43	6.45
Escarole	8.8	10.4	9.4	1,043	1,143	1,122	5.91	5.80	6.19
Garlic 2/	3.9	3.5	4.4	408	350	506	9.28	8.27	8.86
Honey dews	9.4	9.1	11.4	1,333	1,216	1,527	5.44	6.63	5.79
Kale 2/	1.6	1.3	1.1	102	78	72	6.26	7.47	8.69
Lettuce	211.8	217.2	221.3	38,984	42,130	42,608	4.21	5.31	5.00
Onions 2/	96.0	93.9	103.6	25,842	24,751	28,397	3.30	4.77	3.55
Peas, green	4.8	2.0	2.1	196	70	80	10.40	13.31	13.22
Peppers, green 2/	44.6	48.7	46.7	3,914	4,101	4,196	8.76	10.24	10.22
Shallots	1.0	.8	1.0	28	25	32	8.66	11.92	12.31
Spinach	19.8	16.8	16.4	1,114	876	901	7.32	9.08	9.78
Tomatoes	157.3	152.0	147.4	20,625	20,740	20,485	8.22	9.39	9.58
Watermelons	291.5	274.5	272.4	29,286	28,941	27,665	1.56	1.87	2.10
Total 5/	1,691.7	1,617.0	1,631.0	215,888	214,604	221,579			

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes some quantities used for processing.

3/ Price computed from value and production less not marketed.

4/ Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.

5/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Fresh Market, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 5.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1966, 1967, and 1968

Weekly summary of terminal market prices. C&MS. USDA. Market News Report.

Table 6.--Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1966 and 1967

Commodity	Average first half of month					
	1966			1967		
	November	December	October	November	December	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	14.20	15.30	12.10	11.50	10.10	
Broccoli	11.00	11.30	11.00	11.10	11.60	
Cabbage	4.30	4.10	2.15	2.20	2.90	
Cantaloups	5.50	5.80	4.80	4.35	7.90	
Carrots	4.80	4.85	6.20	8.00	9.90	
Cauliflower	9.90	12.60	9.40	10.90	11.80	
Celery	4.85	3.95	4.95	5.20	5.20	
Corn, sweet	6.00	6.00	4.85	5.50	5.30	
Cucumbers	7.40	8.10	8.00	4.90	4.40	
Lettuce	6.00	2.75	4.20	5.70	5.00	
Onions	4.50	4.90	3.70	4.15	4.30	
Peppers, green	12.30	10.90	9.10	13.60	19.80	
Spinach	8.80	9.20	9.20	8.00	12.80	
Tomatoes	11.90	13.40	7.40	9.00	8.30	

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 7.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, 1950-54, and 1955 to date 1/

Period	(1910-14 = 100)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
1950-54	283	264	253	293	265	242	232	202	183	202	248	268	245
Year	:												
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	322	369	414	352	292	227	195	171	188	214	251	232	269
1959	295	301	288	291	271	233	229	214	244	265	275	303	267
1960	314	301	277	280	281	236	245	201	196	215	232	242	252
1961	233	234	241	300	266	290	259	208	210	213	247	237	245
1962	305	327	398	345	343	269	235	205	207	214	239	272	288
1963	324	298	258	264	247	285	274	210	200	225	290	297	264
1964	318	327	312	282	264	289	258	247	248	256	332	285	285
1965	271	278	327	341	392	333	275	252	256	277	293	296	299
1966	346	364	329	350	316	321	368	330	303	304	348	349	336
1967 2/	346	328	319	361	314	383	402	320	264	280	316	337	331

1/ The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8 .--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and 1967

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	Average 1961-65	1966	1967
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Dol.	1,000 Dol.	1,000 Dol.
Asparagus	106.5	102.1	98.1	129.0	128.5	111.0	255.60	330.57	331.92
Beans, Lima 1/2	84.7	97.0	97.1	96.8	104.4	115.7	160.53	174.23	177.15
Beans, snap	202.7	245.5	275.9	482.9	521.9	620.6	101.00	100.82	102.39
Beets	16.8	17.0	17.6	191.8	193.9	207.0	18.37	19.98	20.71
Cabbage	12.0	10.8	14.0	205.2	179.6	264.3	13.61	20.03	17.28
Corn, sweet 2/3	403.1	445.6	469.0	1,659.8	1,962.4	2,094.6	20.46	22.75	24.91
Cucumbers for pickles	105.3	129.6	152.8	428.9	534.0	589.6	61.37	82.22	91.62
Peas, green 1/2	418.0	434.1	455.1	527.7	509.1	581.8	90.62	104.54	108.93
Spinach	25.8	24.8	27.7	138.9	145.9	161.6	37.62	41.37	40.82
Tomatoes	282.7	300.1	326.1	4,567.2	4,660.6	5,164.2	30.54	35.69	42.64
Total 3/	1,657.4	1,806.6	1,933.4	8,428.2	8,940.2	9,910.4			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.

2/ Corn in the husk.

3/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Processing, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 9.--Canned Vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's					
Asparagus						
1964-65	2.5	8.2	10.7	7.2	3.5	8.9
1965-66	1.8	7.2	9.0	6.7	2.3	7.8
1966-67	1.2	7.8	9.0	6.3	2.7	7.4
1967-68	1.6	6.5	8.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, lima						
1964-65	.7	2.2	2.9	1/ .9	2/ 2.0	2.8
1965-66	.1	3.0	3.1	1/ 1.2	2/ 1.9	3.0
1966-67	.1	3.5	3.6	1/ 1.0	2/ 2.6	3.3
1967-68	.3	4.0	4.3	1/ .9	2/ 3.4	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1964-65	6.2	37.4	43.6	20.0	21.4	39.1
1965-66	4.1	45.6	49.7	22.2	25.7	41.9
1966-67	7.2	40.5	47.7	24.7	21.8	43.8
1967-68	4.6	3/53.8	3/58.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1964-65	8.0	37.6	45.6	19.1	26.5	42.6
1965-66	3.0	39.1	42.1	21.8	20.3	40.9
1966-67	1.2	45.5	46.7	24.5	22.2	45.4
1967-68	1.3	49.3	50.6	23.1	27.5	n.a.
Peas, green						
1964-65	4.7	30.0	34.7	18.6	16.1	31.7
1965-66	3.0	37.6	40.6	21.6	19.0	34.9
1966-67	5.7	31.9	37.6	21.3	16.3	33.7
1967-68	3.9	37.7	41.6	20.9	20.7	n.a.
Tomatoes						
1964-65	6.8	36.4	43.2	22.4	20.8	37.7
1965-66	5.1	36.0	41.1	20.9	20.2	35.7
1966-67	6.3	32.7	39.0	21.7	17.3	35.1
1967-68	3.7	40.0	43.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato juice						
1964-65	10.0	43.1	53.1	21.1	32.0	43.1
1965-66	10.0	40.0	50.0	22.1	27.9	41.6
1966-67	8.4	38.9	47.3	21.2	26.1	40.4
1967-68	6.9	42.8	49.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato catsup						
1964-65	10.9	32.6	43.5	16.9	26.6	35.3
1965-66	8.2	34.1	42.3	18.1	24.2	35.1
1966-67	7.2	35.3	42.5	18.7	23.8	33.8
1967-68	8.7	37.8	46.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chili sauce						
1964-65	.5	1.4	1.9	.8	1.1	1.6
1965-66	.3	1.5	1.8	.7	1.1	1.6
1966-67	.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.8
1967-68	.5	1.6	2.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a.=not available

1/ Shipments to November.

2/ November 1 stocks.

3/ Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

National Canners Association.

Table 10. --Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings, December 31, 1967, with comparisons

		1966		1967			
Commodity	December	Dec.	31	Aug.	31	Sept.	30
	average	1961-65	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
			pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus	17.2	18.6	28.0	25.1	22.8	20.7	18.7
Beans, Lima:	53.2	43.0	26.5	52.8	55.1	48.6	44.9
Fordhook	65.1	67.3	29.2	73.8	86.9	83.4	78.4
Baby							
Total	118.3	110.3	55.7	126.6	142.0	132.0	123.3
Beans, snap:							
Regular cut	91.9	94.4	128.7	151.6	151.9	136.9	125.2
French style	43.0	43.2	51.5	66.9	69.1	54.7	49.6
Total	134.9	137.6	180.2	218.5	221.0	191.6	174.8
20							
Broccoli	54.2	57.4	50.1	55.2	63.1	66.9	64.3
Brussels sprouts	31.6	37.7	17.3	19.8	29.0	35.3	35.9
- Carrots	50.1	74.3	35.9	36.4	54.4	80.0	78.3
Cauliflower	28.1	32.5	13.3	15.1	20.0	28.4	27.8
Corn, sweet	145.1	220.8	139.0	279.3	286.1	257.4	231.9
Mixed vegetables	26.8	36.7	24.3	24.8	28.1	36.1	34.5
Peas, green	219.4	221.2	379.5	378.4	337.8	304.0	268.0
Peas and carrots, mixed	16.7	16.2	24.0	13.4	16.8	16.8	17.5
Spinach	51.8	53.1	75.9	75.1	71.2	72.2	61.9
All other frozen vegetables	155.8	187.5	182.4	195.6	213.9	229.3	230.2
Total 2/	1,050.0	1,203.9	1,205.6	1,463.3	1,506.2	1,470.6	1,367.2
Potato Products	233.2	409.8	227.5	250.3	322.7	367.4	386.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May not add to total due to rounding.  
 Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and 1967

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1966	1967	Average	1966	1967	Average	1966	1967
	1961-65		1/	1961-65		1/	1961-65		1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	20.6	25.5	24.7	197	199	198	4,069	5,084	4,894
Spring									
Early	28.2	35.6	28.0	159	138	105	4,469	4,924	2,940
Late	103.4	113.3	103.4	223	229	230	22,966	25,937	23,734
Summer									
Early	86.7	87.1	86.7	151	158	159	13,095	13,740	13,773
Late	135.6	133.5	124.7	212	220	228	28,764	29,430	28,491
Fall									
8 Eastern	274.6	287.7	286.2	242	226	237	66,348	65,044	67,743
9 Central	314.0	309.8	321.5	150	153	153	46,884	47,453	49,061
9 Western	398.0	471.5	482.6	215	245	239	85,682	115,290	115,270
Total, fall	986.6	1,069.0	1,090.3	201	213	213	198,914	227,787	232,074
United States	1,361.2	1,464.0	1,457.8	200	210	210	272,276	306,902	305,906

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 12.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and 1967

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1966	1967	Average	1966	1967	Average	1966	1967
	1961-65		1/	1961-65		1/	1961-65		1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central									
Atlantic 2/	30.8	25.6	22.9	119	105	117	3,673	2,692	2,686
Lower									
Atlantic 3/	36.2	30.5	29.8	90	96	105	3,265	2,937	3,115
Central	95.8	91.8	86.9	72	78	85	6,909	7,178	7,381
California	8.8	8.9	8.5	90	100	100	795	890	850
United States	175.3	156.8	148.1	85	87	95	14,877	13,697	14,032

1/ Preliminary.

2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

4/ Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 13.--Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight,  
U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1966, 1967 and 1968

Shipping point and variety	1966-67			1967-68		
	Nov. 12	Dec. 17	Jan. 14	Nov. 11	Dec. 16	Jan. 13
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Maine						
Round whites	2.42	2.28	2.64	1.72	1.44	1.44
Pennsylvania						
Round whites	--	2.76	2.84	2.10	1.90	1.80
Long Island, New York						
Round whites	3.28	3.00	3.18	2.30	2.04	1.92
New York, Upstate						
Katahdin	3.20	3.06	3.04	2.44	2.30	2.12
Michigan						
Round whites	--	2.76	2.88	2.18	2.10	1.88
Washington						
Russets	--	3.50	4.25	2.61	2.42	2.42
Colorado						
Reds	2.35	2.25	3.06	2.20	2.00	1.90
Idaho						
Russets 2" or 4 oz. min.	3.80	3.71	4.46	3.04	2.72	2.72
Oregon						
Russets	3.30	--	5.18	2.62	2.69	2.72

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date. Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 14.--Potatoes: U.S. average price received by farmers,  
per hundredweight, indicated periods, 1966 and 1967

Item	1966			1967		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
U.S. farm price	1.92	1.98	2.19	1.72	1.69	1.69
Parity price	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.86	2.85	2.86
	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Price as percent of parity	68	70	77	60	59	59

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 15.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1966, 1967, and 1968

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1966-67			1967-68		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			12	17	14	11	16	13
F.o.b. shipping points			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Porto Rico, cured	S.W. Louisiana	U.S. No. 1						
		50 lb. crt.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.62	4.62	4.75
Porto Rico, cured	Eastern North Carolina	50 lb. crt.	4.34	4.36	4.38	4.44	4.45	4.50
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1966-67			1967-68		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			15	13	17	14	12	16
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Terminal markets								
New York								
Porto Rico	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	4.25	5.00	5.10	4.75	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.35
Chicago								
Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	--	5.25	5.00	5.40	5.20	5.65

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 16.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1966 and 1967

Commodity	Average		1966		1967	
	Jan. 1910-	Jan. 1957-	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1959				
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Potatoes	1.13	1.71	2.19	1.72	1.69	1.69
Sweetpotatoes	1.61	4.30	5.38	3.90	4.51	5.45
Beans, dry edible	3.39	7.04	6.72	9.14	9.14	9.41
Peas, dry field	--	4.04	4.63	4.41	4.38	4.48

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 17.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and 1967 <sup>1/</sup>

States and classes	Harvested acreage		Yield per acre		Production <sup>2/</sup>	
	1966	1967	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	Average 1961-65
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Northeast <sup>2/</sup>	685	737	585	1,246	1,265	1,135
Northwest <sup>3/</sup>	293	302	245	1,585	1,752	1,674
Southwest <sup>4/</sup>	237	224	206	895	958	1,023
California	47	39	49	1,677	1,531	1,649
Large lima	24	20	16	1,667	1,700	1,750
Baby lima	146	164	124	1,231	1,378	1,240
Other						1,943
Total California	217	223	189	1,443	1,434	1,389
United States	1,414	1,486	1,225	1,293	1,343	1,263
					18,286	19,962
					3,131	3,197
						2,626

<sup>1/</sup> Includes beans grown for seed.

<sup>2/</sup> New York and Michigan.

<sup>3/</sup> Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964.

<sup>4/</sup> Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 18.—Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1967, and total by types 1966

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah.

2/ Includes flat small white.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 19. --Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1966	1967	Average	1966	1967	Average	1966	1967
	1961-65			1961-65			1961-65		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Minnesota	8	7	6	938	900	1,500	77	63	90
North Dakota	6	4	3	1,110	1,400	1,300	66	56	39
Idaho	111	98	107	1,566	1,600	1,550	1,730	1,568	1,658
Washington	159	120	116	1,556	1,570	1,600	2,410	1,884	1,856
Oregon	15	10	9	1,200	1,500	1,200	173	150	108
United States	303	239	241	1,512	1,557	1,556	4,496	3,721	3,751

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

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